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THE COUNTRY COURIER. PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

BY
BARENT GARDENIER,
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This paper is published twice a week, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, on a large super royal sheet, in an octavo form, so that if the numbers are preserved, they will make two volumes in each year, each volume containing about eight hundred pages; making sixteen hundred pages a year, free of Advertisements, for the small sum of FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

The profit which can be made from such a paper is very small; and it is therefore, necessary that a rigid system of *punctuality* should be established and adhered to. This can only be done by insisting on payment in advance. That system will be hereafter scrupulously adhered to, without respect of persons.

It will follow, we trust, not less conclusively, that we ought not to be subjected to postage.

Upon these terms we are willing to publish the Country Courier, and whether we have to print it for fifty subscribers or a thousand, upon no other terms shall, or can we publish it.

To publishers of Newspapers in the United States and elsewhere.

It is requested that such of you as publish daily papers, will give the above an insertion, and the favor will be returned whenever requested. To others we have in particular to propose, that they give the above as many insertions as will make up the difference between the price of their papers and this.

MONDAY, JANUARY 27.

Compensation Law.—The house of representatives have, at last, resolved that this law, and all other laws on the subject, shall be repealed from and after the close of the present session; leaving it to their successors to establish the future rate of compensation. It is hoped that this will satisfy all parties: the people, because the law is repealed; and the Congress, because they get the money, nevertheless.

We do not know how the yeas and nays stood on the final question; but on every previous one, our members stuck *lustily* to the fifteen dollars. If no other credit be due to them, they have at least the merit of firmness and consistency.

Not so the discontented of their party. The Columbian, for instance, a few days since, was very surly about their votes, and, we think very unreasonably.

It will be remembered that the federalists, in announcing their nomination last spring, denounced the compensation law, and nominated Mr. Hoffman and Mr. Ely for Congress; gentlemen, all will allow, far superior to Mr. Irving and Mr. Wendover. But the democrats poured out the full flood of their votes upon the latter. The Co-

lumbian itself advocated their election; and they were elected by an overwhelming majority.

We therefore consider, that Mr. Irving and Mr. Wendover, with this decided expression of the opinion of their constituents, in favor of high salaries, for the purpose of bringing great talents into Congress, were not only justified in voting as they have done; but that, if they had done otherwise, they might justly have been accused of disobeying as well the will of their constituents, as their own judgments and interests.

Riot at Princeton College.—On this subject, the following official communication has been received.

PRINCETON, N. J. Jan. 24.

A paragraph having appeared in one of the public papers, giving an exaggerated representation of the disorders which have recently taken place in the college here, it is thought proper to state,—that though the riot was violent, no personal injury whatever was sustained by any individual; that the orders of college were suspended for about six and thirty hours, and have ever since been proceeding peaceably in their usual course; and that notwithstanding the inflexible determination of the authority of the college to enforce its laws, the probability is, that eventually, not more than a fourth part of the students will be found to have had such a concern in the late unhappy and riotous proceeding, as to require their permanent exclusion from the Institution.

The printers of newspapers in the state of New-Jersey, and in the cities of New-York and Philadelphia, are respectfully requested to publish this statement, with a view to correct or prevent erroneous representations.

ASHBEL GREEN,
President of the College of New-Jersey.

Extract of a letter dated New-Orleans, December 21, to a mercantile house, in Boston.

"I wrote you by the last mail informing of the failure of Barker, Dent & McClelland. The house of Bartlett & Cox failed day before yesterday for a considerable amount, partly in consequence of the first failure.—These circumstances have had an injurious effect on public confidence, which was before small enough. Have the goodness to tell Mr. —, I shall be obliged to send his factory goods back: daily sacrifices are making at auction at less than one third his invoice prices. The Admittance is yet without any prospect of a freight, as well as a great many others. Cotton continues 25 a 26 cents, but I think the scarcity of money must bring it down before long. Exchange on Boston

par, dull sale; Specie plenty, 2 per cent advance.

"Brown Sheetings, \$16 1-2; Ravens Duck, \$9 50 a 10 75; Coffee, prime green, 18 1-4 cents; Pepper, 22 a 23 cents.—*Auction Sales.*"

LEGISLATURE OF NEW-YORK.

IN ASSEMBLY—January 21.

The following petitions were presented:—
Of Marinus Willett, of New-York, praying for two thousand acres of land for revolutionary services, to which he is entitled, being the gratuity allowed to field officers—referred to committee of claims. Of Spencer Stafford and other merchants of Albany, praying for the repeal of the act entitled "an act for the encouragement of steam boats, on the waters of this state, and for other purposes."

The following bills introduced by the reports of select committees:

An act for establishing the N. York vaccine institutions.

An act for the relief of the Eagle Manufacturing Company.

An act relative to cisterns in the streets of the city of New-York.

And were severally committed.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, in which the bill entitled

An act relating to the 6th section of the act, entitled, an act for the recovery of debts to the value of 25 dollars, was passed without amendment.

And the bill entitled "an act to incorporate the Lake Ontario Steam Boat Company," was lost. Ayes 51, noes 54.

Jan. 22.

Several petitions, most of them of a local nature, were presented and referred.

By a concurrent resolution, Tuesday next is fixed on, for the appointment of four Regents for the University.

A motion was offered to reconsider the vote of yesterday, on the bill to incorporate the Lake Ontario Steam-Boat Company; it passed in the affirmative. The remainder of the day was occupied in debate, on a bill to remunerate Mr. Rockwell for building a bridge in the county of Saratoga. Mr. R. was appointed superintendent for the state, and by a law passed in 1813 was allowed five thousand dollars to complete the bridge. It appears he has expended about four hundred dollars, more than the sum appropriated.

Enclosed, I send you the petition of your city council and the annual report of the Treasurer.

SLAVE TRADE.

This inhuman traffic, is still very extensively carried on, from the Island of Cuba. From the 21st to the 24th November, inclusive, there arriv-

ed at the port of Havanna, from the coast of Africa, six vessels, bringing the total number of one thousand, five hundred and thirty-eight slaves.
[*Boston Gaz.*]

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE—JANUARY 23.

Mr. Campbell, from the committee on finance, to whom the subject was referred, reported a bill making an appropriation to enable the President of the United States, to hold treaties with the Indian tribes therein mentioned.

The bill to establish a new Executive Department, and for other purposes, was resumed; but, on motion of Mr. Campbell, was again postponed to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, JAN. 23.

Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, from the committee to which was referred the letter and report of the Acting Secretary of War, on the application of Major Gen. William H. Harrison, respecting his expenditures of public money while commanding the north western army, made a report thereon, stating that the committee are unanimously of opinion, that General Harrison stands above all suspicion as to his having had any pecuniary or improper connection with the officers of the commissariat, for the supply of his Army; that he did not wantonly or improperly interfere with the rights of the contractors, and that, in his whole conduct as the commander of the army, he was governed by a laudable zeal for, and devotion to the public service and interest; which report was read and considered: Whereupon, it was

Ordered, That the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject and that the papers be transmitted to the Department of War.

Mr. Clark, of New-York, from the committee to which was referred the memorials and petitions of the inhabitants of the town of Buffalo and of the Niagara frontier, claiming indemnification for property destroyed by the enemy during the late war with Great Britain, made a detailed report, accompanied by a bill for the relief of certain sufferers in the late war between the United States and Great Britain; which was twice read and committed.

THE COMPENSATION BILL.

The engrossed bill to repeal (from and after the end of the present session) the act altering the mode of compensation to the members of Congress, &c. was read the third time.

Mr. Mills, of Mass. rose, and moved that the bill be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. M. supported his motion at some length; believing that the passage of the bill

in its present shape, would place the House in a much more awful and responsible situation before the people, than even the act of the last session did; and thought it was much preferable to adopt a compensation now, than to throw on a future Congress the embarrassment and difficulty of the subject, who might be driven to fix on a sum much below what it ever had been, and totally inadequate to their services, &c.

Mr. Culpepper thought there was no danger in leaving to the next Congress the duty of fixing its own pay, as he thought the Representatives of the people would always act with justice to themselves in adjusting their compensation.

The yeas and nays being ordered on the question.

Mr. Mills withdrew his amendment for the present.

Mr. Parris moved to amend the bill by striking out the claims which makes the repeal prospective, with the view of making the repeal of the existing act take effect from the passage of this bill.

This motion was, however, decided to be not in order, as it was a motion declared to be already decided by the House.

The question was then stated, "Shall the bill pass?"

Mr. King moved to recommit the bill to a select committee, with instruction to report a repeal of the existing act, and a revival of the former acts fixing the compensation.

The motion was objected to by Mr. Culpepper, and supported by the mover; when

The question was taken on the recommitment, and negatived by a large majority.

The question recurred on the passage of the bill.

Mr. Pitkin opposed the bill, because it repealed all laws on the subject, which he could not consent to after pocketing themselves \$3000; he disapproved of the bill in its present shape, because of the precedent which would probably by this course, grow up, of compelling each Congress to fix its own compensation, and thus continually reviving the delicate, embarrassing and irritating subject; the ultimate consequence of which, he feared, would be, at every election, to put up the seats in this House to the lowest bidder, &c.

Mr. Grosvenor said, that the members still retaining their opinions on this subject properly declined repealing the act as to the present Congress; but, as it appeared not acceptable to the people, they leave the subject open to the next Congress. This was the only honourable course; for if the act was touched at all, it ought to be retrospective, and every dollar received above the old pay ought to be refunded; that, if the House could have agreed on an adequate per diem, the case would have been different;

but, that not being the case, the only proper course if repealed, was to adopt the bill in its present shape. He, however, to be consistent, would vote against the bill in any shape; but he wished the step taken by the House to be as little discreditable to for it as possible.

Mr. Randolph, in reply to the idea that the next Congress would be driven to fix on an unworthy compensation, said he relied on the Senate for a corrective of such a grovelling disposition though considering the Senate always as the oligarchical branch of the government, reviewing it constantly with dread, and always therefore supporting the authority of this House in opposition thereto, still he looked to it, in this affair, as a corrective for any low and grovelling attempt which might be made to reduce the compensation; that he thought it better for the House to serve for a bare sufficiency to support the expenses of life, indeed for nothing, than to adopt such a course as would bring into the House a certain description of persons, &c. Mr. R. spoke some time in illustration of the opinions already submitted by him in the course of the debate—deprecating that spirit which viewed with unconcern the waste which, he said, had so long taken place in the Treasury, and yet begrudged the watch-dogs of the republic enough to buy bread.—He also went into a pretty general review of public affairs, the concerns of the Treasury, Bank, military establishment, the war, taxes, &c. to express his surprise that the people should be such gulls as suffer without resistance, abuse in all these concerns, and yet set up the act of last session as a goblin, to be alarmed at; but he was satisfied, if they could pack upon this act all their ills, make it the scape goat, and send it off into the wilderness of the west. He noticed minutely certain periods of English and Irish history, and some of the eminent men of those countries, commenting on and explaining their public conduct; in the course of which, Mr. R. took occasion to say, that he looked across the Atlantic to England, to the country he meant, as an Ionian Greek looked to Attica; he viewed it as his country, and he would never give up his claim to be the compatriot of Shakspear, and Milton and Locke, &c. He occupied more than an hour in a very discursive, and somewhat desultory speech; to which

Mr. Pitkin replied at some length; when

The question whether the bill should pass was decided by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Alexander, Archer, Atherton, Avery, Baer, Baker, Barbour, Bassett, Bateman, Bennett, Birdsall, Birdseye, Blount, Boss, Breckenridge, Brooks, Byran, Burwell, Cady, Caldwell, Cannon, Carr, Mr. Champion, Cibley, Clark, N. C. Clendennin, Comstock, Conner, Cook, Crawford, Creighton, Crocheron, Culpepper, Darlington, Desha, Dickens, Edwards, Findley,

Fletcher, Forney, Forsyth, Gaston, Gold, Goldsborough, Goodwyn, Griffin, Hahn, Hale, Hammond, Hardin, Harrison, Heister, Henderson, Hendricks, Herbert, Hooks, Huger, Hungerford, Ingham, Irving, N. Y. Irwin, Penn. Jackson, Jewett, Johnson, Va. Johnson, Ky. Kent, King, Langdon, Law, Lewis, Little, Lovett, Lowndes, Lumpkin, Lyle, Lyon, Wm. Maclay, Wm. P. Maciay, Marsh, Mason, McCoy, McKee, MSean, Miller, Milnor, Moffit, Moore, Moseley, Jer. Nelson, Hugh Nelson, Thos. M. Nelson, Noyes, Perris, Peter, Pickering, Piper, Pleasants, Powell, Randolph, Reed, Reynolds, Roane, Root, Ross, Ruggles, Schenck, Sharp, Sheffey, Smith, Md. Smith, Va. Southard, Strong, Stuart, Sturges, Taggart, Tallmadge, Tate, Taul, Taylor, N. Y. Taylor, S. C. Thomas, Tyler, Vose, Ward, Ms. Ward, N. J. Wheaton, Whiteside, Wilcox, Wilde, Wilkin, Williams, Willoughby, Thos. Wilson, Wm. Wilson—Yancey—138.

NAYS—Messrs. Baylies, Betts, Bradbury, Calhoun, Chappell, Clayton, Condict, Cooper, Davenport, Grosvenor, Hall, Hopkinson, Hulbert, Kerr, Va. Mills, Newton, Pitkin, Rice, Robertson, Savage, Smith, Penn. Stearns, Wallace, Ward, N. Y. Wendover, Woodward, Yates—27.

So the bill passed, and after considerable discussion on the title proper to be given thereto, whether it should express fully all the provisions of the bill, &c. it was decided at length to be entitled "An act to repeal, after the close of the present session of Congress, the act entitled an act to change the mode of compensation to the members of the Senate and House of Representatives and delegates from territories," and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

The House, on motion of Mr. Forsyth, took up the joint resolution respecting the arrangement lately made by the Directors of the United States Bank, and the said resolution was twice read and committed to a committee of the whole House.

The House then on motion of Mr. Forsyth, went into a committee of the whole, Mr. Jackson in the chair, on the bill to prevent the citizens of the United States, from selling vesselsof war to the citizens or subjects of any foreign power, and more effectually to prevent the arming and equipping vessels of war in the ports of the United States, intended to be used against nations in amity with the United States.

Mr. Forsyth referred the attention of the House to documents before it, to shew that acts violating the neutral character of the U. States were often committed in the manner proposed to be prohibited by this bill, and remarked briefly on the necessity which existed of enabling the Government effectually to repress such acts of hostility, &c.

Considerable discussion arose on the details of the bill, in which Messrs. Forsyth, Robertson, Bett, Grosvenor, Bassett, Lowndes, King, Smith, of Md. Gaston, Mills, Calhoun and Root, took part; and various modifica-

tions were proposed to its provisions; amongst which was an unsuccessful motion by Mr. Robertson, to impose the penalty on selling an armed vessel for purposes forbidden by the bill; on the person selling the same, only in case it shall be his own act, so as not to make the seller of a vessel responsible from its misuse through all the changes which might afterwards take place in the property or ownership of such vessel.

Mr. Gaston moved, but subsequently withdrew the motion, to make the penalty applicable only in case an armed vessel shall be converted to unlawful purposes within twelve months after sale, or between her departure from and return to the United States.

Before it had got through the bill, the committee rose, reported progress, obtained leave to sit again, and, about 4 o'clock,

The House adjourned.

From the Lynchburg Press.

ON THE BAROMETER.

Of all the instruments, which modern science has given to the Agriculturist; the Barometer is one of the most valuable. By the aid of this instrument the husbandman is enabled to calculate with the greatest certainty the various changes of weather. Dr. Halley and Beccaria have given rules in respect to the Barometer, which are published in most elements of natural philosophy; but several of their observations do not hold good on this continent. We shall give an account of the latest remarks on this subject, and which will found to be correct in whatever situation the barometer is used.

Richard Walker, Esq. of Oxford in England, has noticed in an essay published in Dr. Tillocke's Magazine for 1812; 1st that the Barometer, stationary, with a concave surface of the mercury at the top, is an almost infallible indication of rain, at the place of observation, or in its vicinity; especially if the Barometer be at or below changeable.—2dly, That the Barometer, stationary with a convex surface of the mercury at the top, is a strong indication of fair weather at the place of observation, or in its vicinity; especially if the Barometer be at or above changeable.

He accounts for this circumstance in the first instance, by the natural spring or elasticity of the air being *suspended* or *diminished* (the density or weight of the atmosphere remaining in the same) by the *intervention* of vapour collecting into a mass; and in the latter instance from the dispersion of the interposed vapours, by which the natural spring or elasticity of the air is restored.

For the same reason it is, that during a steady fall of rain, the barometer is commonly *stationary* with a *concave surface* at the top, and as soon as the weather begins to clear up,

the top of the mercury in the barometer assumes a *convex* surface.

The quick *ascent* into the atmosphere of *smoke, vapour, &c.* indicates *fair weather*; and the slow ascent, and particularly the *descent* of them indicates rain. The former, in consequence of an influx of *denser* or *heavier* air, into the lower stratum of the Atmosphere, commonly from the N. and east points; and the latter, in consequence of an influx of *rarer* or *lighter* air, into the lower stratum of the atmosphere, commonly from the south and west points.

Upon the whole there is more wet weather whilst the barometer is above changeable; than there is *dry weather*, whilst the barometer is below changeable. Hence it follows, that *ceteris paribus*, the former state of the barometer is not so strong an indication of fair weather as the latter is of rainy weather.

The barometer *rising*, especially if it be progressive, whilst the wind is in the south or south west points, indicates a change of the wind to the north or west points; and conversely, the Barometer sinking whilst the wind is in the opposite points, indicates a change to the south or west points.

In the spring, and as summer advances, rain brings successively warm weather after it; and in autumn, and as winter approaches, rain brings successively cold weather after it. Hence successive showers gradually changes as it were *spring* into *summer* and *autumn* into *winter*.

The reason of this seems to be, that during *fair weather* alone, the true character of each season, with respect to temperature, is exhibited; whereas it is in some degree obscured, or suspended during cloudy weather.

The mercury in the barometer is usually fixed at whatever height it may happen to be, with a *concave* surface during settled rain! and fixed with a *convex* surface during settled fair weather. It is essential in order to make accurate observations on the barometer, that it be viewed with a magnifier, which is best when fixed to the moveable index.

The rising of the barometer is a more certain indication of *fair weather*! than its sinking is of *rainy weather*! because it sinks for wind, as well as rain. If therefore whilst the barometer is sinking, the atmosphere still remain clear, wind may be expected.

In *winter, spring* and *autumn* a sudden falling of the mercury presages *high winds* and *storms*! but in *summer* heavy showers and sometimes *thunder*.

The principal changes in the atmosphere take place about the time of the the *vernal equinox* viz. from the 16th to 28th of March.

Rain or snow may come during a *north* and *easterly* wind, whilst the barometer stands higher, than when the wind is in the *south* or

west points; because in the former instance the clouds come from a *denser* to a *rarer* medium and in the latter case, from a *rarer* into a *denser* medium.

The variations in the barometer are *greatest* towards the *poles*! less, in *temperate latitudes*; and least, between the tropics.

The *maximun* and *minimun* heights of the barometer in this and every other country, are limited, by nature, thus: when the atmosphere is charged with as much *water* in a state of *chemical combination* under the most favorable circumstances for absorbing it, as the atmosphere can sustain, it is then *heaviest* and the barometer is at its *maximun*, and when the air is most free from, or contains the least quantity of *water* in a state of *chemical combination* other circumstances concurring, atmosphere is then *lightest* and the barometer is at its *minimun* of light. Hence *ceteris paribus* the absorption of water, by air, renders the atmosphere *heavier*, and its parting with it renders it *lighter*.

COMPENSATION LAW.

SECOND DAY'S DEBATE.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
On the bill to repeal the act passed at the last session of Congress, commonly called the Compensation Law.

Mr. Randolph asked leave to explain.-- He hardly knew how, he said, to express the disappointment he felt at having occasioned, by the few remarks he yesterday expressed, the strong excitement which gentlemen appeared to feel. He recalled the attention of the house to the original declaration on his part, prior, to the passage of the bill. He had said prior to the passage of the bill--when it was impossible to know who were in favour of it; when the decision in the committee of the whole had led him to believe that a very large majority indeed were in favour of the bill--yes, Mr. R. said, he did say *a priori* (and he repeated the assertion) that he had as lief be caught with his hand in his neighbour's pocket, as vote against the bill and receive the money. And the gentleman from Pennsylvania to-day told the house, that this sentiment the people have ratified, by declaring what he (Mr. R.) would not here repeat. He had, he said, at the last session and now, pronounced a rule of action for himself; he had not set up his opinion as a code of morality for others. He had, he said, a right to his opinion; he was glad to find his opinions has influenced the conduct of one honorable member. The declaration he had made at the last session--for he hardly now knew who had voted for and who against the law; who took the money he was profoundly ignorant, with the exception of two individuals, himself and his colleague (Mr. Tucker)--that declaration he now re-

peated.—I stand on this floor (said Mr. R.) under circumstances peculiar. It is a great while ago since I made another declaration—I am really reminded sometimes of the exclamation of poor old King Lear—

—“The little dogs and all,

“Tey, Blanch, and Sweetheart, see, they bark at me.”

Honorable gentlemen are mistaken. So long as I stand on this floor uncorrected—[Mr. Barbour here rose, and begged leave to ask, whether the gentleman, in his Shaksperian quotation, respecting Tray, Blanch, &c. had any allusion, to him? If he had he should like to hear from him.] I believe, said Mr. R. I am entitled to the floor—I am under the correction of the chair. He said he was not under any excitement; he had risen with no such view as to produce it. He had risen for the purpose of stating, that, so long as the presiding officer of this house deemed his language parliamentary, he held himself responsible for it to no man out of the house, but at his own will and pleasure. The Speaker of this house, he said, was appointed by the house to preserve decorum and the order of debate. So long as he, said Mr. R. permits me to go on unchecked, I will express my opinion on this and every other subject without restraint. The time has gone by sir—my situation as well as the situation of other honorable members on this floor is changed;—the time has passed, when—I might say like another of Shakspeare's characters, who if not witty himself, was the cause of wit in others—when if not great myself, I could be the cause of greatness in others: No man can now raise himself to eminence by flying at *my* throat, or barking at *my* heels.

It appeared to him, Mr. R. said, that an excitement had been raised on this occasion, which unquestionably he had not himself felt until to day, if he felt it now. During the last session of Congress, he said, it would be well recollected, he had made a proposition that the act should take effect, not during the present congress, but at a future time. That proposition had been overruled on the suggestion of the honorable Speaker, that it seemed to him more proper that each Congress should assess its own wages. An observation had been made also by an honorable and venerable member from Massachusetts on that occasion, which had its proper weight, in consequence of which Mr. R. had withdrawn his motion. But was it not competent for any honorable member to have renewed it? Why had not this vituperated law been opposed at the last session with more energy, eloquence and argument? Why had the opposition been reserved to this session of Congress? Why had not the gentlemen brought forward their propositions, and put them by Yeas and Nays, on the journal of this house? Why said Mr. R. I recollect

perfectly—I must be excused in saying it—I recollect distinctly, that the division in the committee of the whole house on that bill was not the same as the division in the house, and the argument at the fireside was unquestionably not in every case the argument on the floor. I bring forward no charge against any member—but the fact was as stated. The gentleman from Virginia says he will not account to me for his conduct. Have I called on any man to do so? I have asserted my principles merely, and I will maintain them.

Mr. R. said he had risen barely for the purpose of explanation; but being on the floor, he hoped he might be permitted to make one remark on the observations of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, which certainly had created much mirth. I had hoped (said Mr. R.) they would have allayed the asperity which had been excited, which I dislike to meet—not certainly because I am afraid of it. But, I am about the close of my parliamentary career, and should be sorry to go out of the world out of charity with any man, from the highest to the lowest—from Alpha to Omega. I should wish to close my political, as my physical life, in peace with all mankind; but, if it must be closed, with my back against the wall, not in charity but in strife, be it so!—I submit.

Mr. BARBOUR said that, in the few remarks which he had this morning made to the committee, he had reference to what he thought and had called an unwarrantable expression of the gentleman from Virginia; and, he thought, had parted with him as lightly as the occasion would permit. When, (said Mr. B.) I rose, I asked the gentleman whether he alluded to me in his Shaksperian quotation: the gentleman declined an explanation—and afterwards took occasion to say, that he did not consider himself responsible, either in or out of the house, for what he said on this floor. On this occasion, said Mr. B. I will only remark, that, in regard to a gentleman having thus disavowed responsibility for any thing said here, it is not material to any one what he says.

Mr. RANDOLPH begged pardon of the House—he begged pardon for again rising.—The interruption of the gentleman from Virginia had been unparliamentary—an interruption with the palad face and tongue of passion, was not that sort of interruption, Mr. R. said, which he would acknowledge on this floor. No man, said Mr. R. has a right to ask me, in debating on general topics, if I alluded to him. I am addressing the chair, the country and the House; and no man has a right to say, do you mean *me*? Because, if he has, every man in the House has a right to get up, and say and *me*, and *me*, and *me*.—I spoke *a priori*, said Mr. R. before the bill passed. Let others make rules for themselves. I never called on the honorable gen-

leman to give me an account of his conduct or of his pay. I know nothing of his money, nor how he has expended it; nor do I care. It is a matter, as he has properly said, for him and his constituents. What, Mr. R. asked, was to be the consequence of this kind of admission? It was not for him to pursue it.—What was to become of the freedom of speech on this floor, if, so long as the chairman of the committee of the whole or the speaker of the House did not think proper to interpose—and, Mr. R. said he had never found any backwardness on their part in calling him to order—if a man, speaking his opinions, talking about public affairs, is to be caught up, he would not say by any draw-cansir who happened to get into that House, but by any man who thinks he may obtain distinction, or shew his valor, by marking any individual on this floor. In regard of getting rid of responsibility, said Mr. R. the honorable gentleman may place that on what footing he pleases. I disavow the right of any man to rise upon this floor, and demand of me whether I allude to him when I make use of a general expression. There are many individuals in this House whom I do not know—for I never met them in the House or out of it; they would any of them, Mr. R. intimated, have the same right to demand explanation. He was very sorry, extremely sorry, he said, the matter had taken this turn. As he said before, although there was some little of feeling on his part on the present occasion, there was nothing of passion.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 28.

MARINE NEWS EXTRA.

ARRIVED, Ship Compensation, Repeal, master, from Washington, with three thousand dollars specie, to Irving & Wendover. This valuable ship built about a twelvemonth since, is prohibited from ever making another voyage. LEFT, at Washington, the following vessels: ship Bankrupt, Law, master, at anchor in Goose Creek, where she has laid, and is likely to lay several years, and is now very leaky; those of her crew who have not deserted are sick at heart, in a very scurvy condition, and anxious for a discharge.—Capt. Repeal, informs that the hulk of the old ship Judiciary, which was condemned some years since, as utterly unseaworthy, having been recently examined by the port warden, and several distinguished ship builders, has been declared sound in all her timbers, and capable with a few repairs, and a complete set of new officers, of being rendered very valuable. Also, the transport ship National Bank, Stephen Giraud, master, a prodigious vessel, measuring not less than 35,000,000 tons. She had been recently hauled round to Washington from Philadel-

phia for examination, strong suspicions being entertained of an intention on the part of the master and crew, to load her in part with rags, when she had been wholly insured for specie. In fact rags had been stuffed into several casks, which ought to have been filled with dollars. She will be thoroughly overhauled, and further frauds, if possible, prevented. Also, ship Colonization, of and from Virginia, Clay, master, waiting for passengers for Sierra Leone, and the coast of Africa—not expected to sail soon. The ship Madison, Monroe, master, was to be laid up in dry dock, along side the old long Tom, both having been long unfit for service. The master will be transferred to the president. It was currently reported that the fine ship Salthunder and lightning, from the manufactory of D. R. Williams & Co. had been stranded on Moose Island, and bilged—officers and cargo saved—and every mother's son of the whole crew, left to his fate.

SAME DAY. The petty angler schr. Ninth Section, Riker, master, from Albany, with restrictions and amendments, to Ruggles Hubbard & Co.—LEFT, the Smack Governor, Tompkins, commander, for Washington, with 440,000 Treasury notes, to James Monroe & Co.—Capt. Tompkins having obtained the birth of first mate on board, the president, will abandon the Smack in all March. And the first mate of the Smack, Tayler, has declared his determination to keep possession of her, although the owners insist upon the necessity of appointing another captain. It is presumed the matter will be soon decided by the chamber caucus. The schr. Canal, Clinton, master, bound for Lake Erie and the North Pole, was waiting for ballast. The Snow, Flying Fish, capt. Matt, for Point any Point, had been for some time laying off and on to see which way the wind blew. But the weather being very hazy, and great calm, had, for the present, anchored off Point Thompson.

To the Honourable the Congress of the United States.

I demonstrated I think very satisfactorily to your honourable body, in my first number under 3d of January, that the operation of that part of the new tariff law, which denies the right of debenture on goods imported from places where American vessels are not allowed to trade, is inimical to the true interests of the United States, as it not only interferes with the system of revenue, by diminishing the imports, and of course lessening the quantum of duties that might be collected, but also essentially injures our carrying trade, by preventing the transit through the United States, and the transportation from thence in American vessels to foreign countries, of a very large amount of valuable property, that would be imported if entitled to the above privilege.

And I think I also demonstrated equally satisfactorily, in my second number, under the 21st

instant, the impolicy and disadvantage of unnecessarily shackling commerce, as well as the moral injustice of interfering with the colonial trade of other powers, as being a right inherent in the possessors thereof, and to which we can lay no legal or proper claim, without tendering therefor a satisfactorily equivalent.

I in like manner, represented to you, in my last number, under 23d instant, (and furnished you with a practical and correct statement, corroborative thereof) that the trade to the British West India colonies was better in the hands of foreigners than our own, inasmuch as it is naturally a very losing business to the parties concerned in it, and as on every voyage performed by an ordinary sized vessel, the revenue benefited to the extent of about one thousand dollars more, when this voyage was performed by a foreign than an American vessel, making an additional thousand dollars, (averaging each voyage at three months) arising from the intercourse of a foreign vessel of 200 tons, more than if this vessel was excluded, and an American one substituted in her place.

I intended next to have shown to your honourable body the impolicy of the exaction of two dollars and a half per ton (two dollars tonnage and fifty cents light money) duty on foreign vessels, since it produced retaliation on the part of foreign powers, and by its operation thus compelled the American ship owner, (at a time when the low rate of freights, will not admit of paying even the very lowest peace expenditure, to which a ship is subjected) before he could finish a voyage, to pay the same inordinate exaction, making it virtually have the same effect, as if the United States exacted two dollars and fifty cents per ton, on its own navigation in the ports of the United States, (in place of six cents per ton, the present rate) for it certainly mattered not to the American ship owner, whether he paid this extravagant sum at Havanna, or any where else, where he might proceed, (occasioned by this law of the United States) or whether he paid it on his arrival in the United States, since he could not finish his voyage without paying it. But since your honourable body has by a law of the 14th inst. gone a considerable way towards remedying that grievance, it of course does away the necessity for those remarks. What has been said however, will tend to show you the impolicy of carrying too far the favourite doctrine of discrimination in charges to favour American shipping; that is, of laying large discriminating duties, since it falls eventually as a burthen on our own navigation and commerce, as we cannot expect or suppose that foreign powers are to admit our vessels into their ports, on the payment of trifling duties and charges, when their vessels in our ports are subject to so much heavier exactions. This system therefore, on our part is the more impolitic, as our navigation is so much more extended, particularly in the intercourse to or from the United States, than that of foreign powers generally, and it therefore follows, that it is the interest of that party having the largest amount of shipping to fix the duties and charges on vessels low, always presuming that such will be equalized by foreign powers. As your honourable body still however, retain the same high duty of two dollars and a half per ton on vessels arriving from places where American vessels are (by the colonial law of other powers, for I know of

no power that denies to the vessels of the United States the right to enter into the ports of any of their mother countries) not allowed to trade, will make some further remarks to show its very unfavorable operation on certain branches of trade essential to the United States; and to suggest in such cases the policy of a relaxation of this system. I have already shown you how unprofitable the British West India intercourse is, restricted even as it is by their laws to their own vessels, and I will next show you the operation of our high tonnage law upon the plaster trade from Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick. A schooner of 100 tons, (the kind of vessels usually employed) will load very deep with 80 tons dead weight of plaster—that plaster cost generally three dollars per ton—making two hundred and forty dollars, as the cost of her cargo—she arrives in N. York, ~~where the price of the same at 5 1-2 dollars, the price at which it has been current for~~ sometime. The sales are as follows—

80 tons plaster	
4 deduct 5 1-2 per cent. loss of weight, by — wastage, &c.	
76 tons at \$5 50	\$418 00
Deduct 1-2 weighing 76 tons, at 20 cents	15 20
Deduct also on four tons fine plaster, sold at half price, as usual, is 4 tons at \$2 75	11 00
Comm. at 2 1-2 per cent.	10 45
	<hr/> 36 65

Nett proceeds, (exclusive of freight
insurance and comm. at shipping) \$381 35

This vessel pays on arrival here, more than an American vessel as follows, viz.

Tonnage at custom house 100 tons at 2 50	\$250
Deduct as paid by an American vessel, 100 tons at 6 cents per ton	6
	<hr/> \$244 00
Add extra pilotage, more than paid by an American vessel, 10 feet at 2s. 6d.	3 12
Further extra as by law	5 00
	<hr/> 8 12
(She pays the same extra pi- lotage on going out)	
Also, report at warden's office, not exactd on an American vessel	5 00
	<hr/> \$257 12

She pays the above sum of \$257 12,
more than is paid by an American
vessel, exclusive of a variety of
other extra charges.

Add to her charges the cost of her plaster	240
	<hr/> \$497 12
Add freight as customary, 76 tons at 3 dollars,	228
	<hr/> \$725 12
Proceeds as above	381 35
	<hr/> \$343 77

You thus see the great loss on a small cargo of plaster of paris, and you further see, that the ex-

tra exacticks, of custom house charges pilotage, &c. on a small schooner of 100 tons more than is paid on an American vessel, amounts to the sum of 257 dollars and twelve cents, which exceeds the amount of her whole freight (of \$228) in the sum of \$29 12, thus leaving her less than nothing to pay all her other expenses on the voyage, and on a voyage too in which the most vital interests of the United States are most deeply interested, for we all know that in the middle states, it is the operation of this article (plaster) that has raised the value of lands in the ratio of 100 to 10. For lands that were not worth more than ten dollars per acre, before the effects of this most invaluable article were known, are now worth two hundred dollars per acre—And without the use of that article those very lands would not be worth cultivating. The state of this trade as above exhibited is the best parody on that part of the memorial of "*certain interested ship owners*," that will appear before you, and which states as a grievance, which they call upon your honourable body to redress, that the government of Nova Scotia was about to prohibit the exportation of gypsum to any place in the United States north of Cape Cod. This prohibition on the part of that government is a very natural one, as I will soon convince you. As the laws are at present, an American vessel can take on board gypsum *at the British lines*, and bring the same to New-York, or any other port in the United States *at an expense on the vessel herself of 257 dollars and 12 cents, for a schooner of one hundred tons, less than would be paid by a British vessel of same tonnage*, a difference more than the whole first cost of the cargo. This difference works a total prohibition on the part of British vessels, to enter into this trade during the existence of this state of things. It explains therefore, to your honourable body, I presume satisfactorily, a pretty efficient cause for that prohibition hinted at by the memorial of the interested ship owners, for a prohibition to export to any place north of Cape Cod, is virtually saying that American vessels shall not be permitted to load at the lines.—This shows also the propriety of not placing full reliance on the *ex parte* testimony of interested persons, of hearing both sides, and justifies the common observation, that "one story is always good until another is told."

A government as alive to the rights and interests of its subjects, as that of Great Britain, it is presumed will not permit the present state of things to exist, which enable the Americans to be the only carriers of one of *their most valuable staples, to the exclusion of their own subjects*; and it therefore follows, that either the above prohibition will take place, and that consequently, the trade will be confined to their vessels, and that plaster must rise to such a price in the United States, as will enable them to realize a profit, after paying the exorbitant exaction of 257 dollars and 12 cents, and by that means throw the said sum of 257 dollars and 12 cents, *as a tax on the agricultural interests of the United States*—or that the government of the United States must reduce the heavy charges on British vessels bringing this article, so as to put them on a footing with American vessels, which would in all probability operate as a preventative to the British government passing the prohibition above mentioned. This article is certainly so essential to the best interests of the United States, that in

place of its being shackled with such unreasonable charges, it would be much more sound policy even to grant a bounty on its importation.

MERCATOR.

Errata—in the communication in your paper of the 23d instant, in place of *comm. on duty*, at 2 1-2 per cent. read *comm. on ditto*, at 2 1-2 per cent.

And in the 18th line from the bottom, in place of *at the closing*, read *after losing*.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1817.

SIR,

The recent purchase made by the American Academy of Arts, of three of Colonel Trumbull's pictures for the sum of ten thousand dollars, has been a subject of conversation in the more enlightened circles of this city, and I have heard surprize, and even disapprobation, expressed that that an Institution so young, and dependant upon public patronage for its funds should rashly make a purchase to so large amount, estimate these pictures so high, and incur a debt which may for years deprive it of the ability to make other purchases or encourage other artists.—I have heard these objections warmly supported even by artists; but having far other ideas on the subject myself, founded, as I hope, on a more expanded view of the nature, value, and effects of the arts upon society, I beg leave through your paper to offer to the public some observations which I think will lead to a conclusion that the directors of the American Academy have justly appreciated the fine arts, and the public who must support them, in seizing the moment of youthful vigor in the Institution, to reward and encourage native talents to give strength and permanency to the Academy under their charge, to encourage genius to make the exertions necessary to its usefulness, to excite public attention to the fine arts, and to impress upon the wealthy, the liberal, and the enlightened, a sense of the duty they owe to their country to support an Institution, the moral effects of which can only be appreciated by those who will look back upon the nation, whose brightest splendour and fairest fame, connected with their political happiness, is owing to a cultivation of architecture, sculpture, and painting.

That the fine arts, and consequently artists, ought to be encouraged, I believe none will deny. An artist is by his profession a gentleman; to be an artist is a truer patent of nobility than ever a monarch could grant; and those who enjoy this high privilege and yet prostitute their talents to unworthy purposes, or their time and its application to sordid or vicious uses, degrade themselves, but cannot degrade the arts. No man was ever yet a great artist but was a student, if not a proficient, in every branch of polite literature and many or most of the sciences. Be-

sides the illustrious names which have shed such lustre upon republican Greece, Phedeas, Praxitelas, Agesander, Euphranor, Polygnottus, Apollodorus, Zeuxes, Eupompus, Apelles and Euphranor, painters of whose high mental refinement and requisition, we judge by the praises bestowed on their works in the writings of contemporary and other authors of the highest fame; and sculptors who must have been almost more than man to have produced those works which have happily reached us, and been the foundation of all our ideas of the sublime and beautiful;—besides these, we know that Michael, Agnolo, Raffaello, Leonardo da Vince, Julio Romano and all the great masters of Italy; Reubens, Vandyke, Poussin, Le Brun, Reynolds—in short all the great modern painters, were the most accomplished of men, the chosen companions of wits and the honored guests of those princes and nobles who had wisdom enough to bow at the throne of genius. It is by the encouragement of an enlightened public that such artists are made; who in return, shed additional lustre on the most brilliant eras in the history of man.

One mode of encouraging artists is by associations or establishments in the form of Academies. This mode has been successfully practised in Russia, Milan, Austria, and France. In England the Royal Academy encouraged youth to become artists,—by opening schools and giving premiums, but gave no encouragement to the artist by the purchase of his work. To remedy this defect the British Institution not only awarded prizes, but purchased pictures. The American Academy, and the Pennsylvania Academy, institutions established by amateurs, have begun the great work of encouragement by purchasing from American artists their works and looking to the public for remuneration in return for the gratification and improvement they dispense through their exhibitions.

The liberality of individuals has deposited in the Gallery of the American Academy, many specimens of the arts of sculpture and painting in addition to the invaluable works formerly purchased for the Academy, by the late Chancellor Livingston and others. One individual alone has enriched the walls with two of the works of the greatest composer the world has known since Rubens, a composer greater than Rubens in the essential parts of the great style, *simplicity* and *outline*, and equal to him in the highest privilege of genius, *Invention*. I allude to the two great pictures of Mr. West, with which the benefactor of mankind, Robert Fulton, enriched his country. By the addition of Col. Trumbull's pictures, what a treasure of art, the product of American talent, the Academy possesses! What American but will look with

exultation around the Gallery of the American Academy of Arts? What an excitement to curiosity! what an inducement to the liberal to join in and contribute to the support of the Institution!

It was the glory of republican Greece that she originated, fostered, and brought to perfection the plastic arts. The arts delight in freedom. The character of man depends upon the government even more than the climate of his country. The United States possesses the best of both. In a free state is to be found those talents which create arts and that liberality which fosters them. The arts which republican Greece created, republican Italy revived. Princes, Kings, Emperors and Popes, honoured themselves by cherishing what republican institutions created and revived: but under such patronage the arts have never reached the perfection they attained under the protection of Liberty alone. May it not be that our great Republic, founded upon the surest basis on which ever government was erected, is destined to carry the fine arts to even more than Athenian perfection, and raise the human character to more than Grecian sublimity?

We have produced in West and Trumbull two of the greatest historical painters of the age, and in Copley and Stewart, two of the greatest painters of portrait. West received only his birth and early education in America, he was perfected as a painter in Italy, but he ever gloried in the place of his birth and felt inspired by the spirit of liberty which raised his country from the dependant provinces of an European monarch, to the greatest Republic on earth. Trumbull assisted in the armies of the infant republic, to establish her liberties and then finished his education under West. The labours of his pencil have principally been the heroes and events of our revolution; and the Congress of the United States have recently determined to the honour of the country, to employ his pencil in the commemoration of those heroes and events, upon the walls of the Capitol. This is at once encouragement to the Statesman, the Warrior and the Artist.

The work of encouragement begun by the Academies at Philadelphia and New-York, we may expect to be continued by similar institutions in our other cities. The stimulus given to genius by the employment afforded in the capitol, we may hope will be emulated by the State Legislatures. The corporations of cities will honour themselves and enrich their fellow citizens by following the example, and finally, societies, clubs and wealthy individuals may be expected to join in the great work of promoting taste, virtue and the arts.

The improvement in the taste of the nation here contemplated must be the work of time.

It is in the youth now liberally educated by the fruits of their fathers industry, and enjoying the freedom purchased by their fathers toil and blood, we must look for the effects of our Grecian and Italian atmosphere, and our enobling political institutions. Men will hereafter blush at their ignorance who cannot appreciate the works of the Architect, the Sculptor and the Painter, as well as those of the Poet, the Historian and the Philosopher. We shall no longer see a well dressed man or woman looking at the productions of Raphael or of West, with the same feelings as at the catch-penny prints in a bookseller's window, or hear them endeavouring to cover their own ignorance by senseless criticisms which only exposes it the more; or affecting to disapprove what they cannot possibly comprehend. The judge who adorns the Bench by his legal learning and his classic lore, will be ashamed that he cannot understand the works of kindred genius; and the princely merchant will blush to see the walls of his palaces and villas, deformed by bad prints, or worse copies from prints, and Chinese paintings, still more wretched than either.

Such are some of the effects which the schools and the encouragement of our Academies are calculated to produce and these effects are more likely to be produced by the encouragement of native talent, than by the purchase of foreign pictures or by the importation of copies from the European masters. The great painters of Greece and Italy formed themselves, created a style, by the exertion of their own minds and the study of nature, literature, and science; and if ever the republic of the west, rivals the republics of Greece and Italy, it must be by the same means, the exertion of native talents in invention, and the encouragement given by national liberality. Let our young artists travel and see, but not copy, what others have done; but let them never for a moment forget, that they are Americans and republicans.

As it is only my intention to touch lightly upon a subject the elucidation of which might fill volumes, I shall conclude my letter under the impression that the truths here suggested need only be presented to the mind; to carry conviction; and not only to *justify* the directors of our Academy, but to call forth the plaudits of their fellow citizens and the liberal support of the public. D.

Latest from the East Indies.—By the brig Macedonian, Captain Blakeman, from Canton, we learn, that the East India Company's ship Lord Hughes, Campbell, had returned from the Yellow Sea, where she had landed the presents for the British Embassy at Peking; it is said they were well received by the inhabitants in the vicinity of the place of landing, who furnished them with refresh-

ments. When the Mandarines in the country received intelligence of their being there, they immediately put a stop to all intercourse with them, except those attached to the Embassy, and complained of their having landed on the coast without having obtained permission from the Mandarin of the Province.—The frigate and other ships, after having landed the Embassy, had returned. The Embassy were about going over land to Canton, and the Lord Hughes, being a Company's ship, proceeded to Wampoa for a cargo. The Grand Happa of Canton allowed her no pilot to come up the River, but sent three men of war junks alongside, to stop all communication with her. The Macedonian passed the Lord Hughes in the River, and took a number of letters from her for Europe. It was supposed the object of the Embassy was to obtain redress for commercial abuses practised at Canton, by the Mandarins and Hong Merchants, unauthorised by the government at Peking. It was likewise supposed, that the British would endeavour to obtain a place of deposit at the mouth of the River, which will probably not be granted, as any place at the mouth of the River could be easily fortified, so as to command the navigation. Sir George Staunton, and the Rev. Mr. Morrison, are attached to the Embassy, as interpreters. The prevailing opinion was, that the British Embassy would be coolly received at Peking.—Gaz.

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The following *Commercial Intelligence* is extracted from letters brought by the *Minnerva*, Capt. Williams, from Bordeaux.

Bordeaux, Nov. 20.—By a late decision of the directors of the customs, foreign vessels which sail from ports of France, to the Islands of St. Domingo, under the licence of the minister of marine, with a cargo, the produce or manufactures of this country, are subject only to the port charges laid upon national vessels; and their return cargoes from that Island are admitted as if imported in French vessels.

“Muscovado sugars, coffee, cotton, lignumvitæ, dye woods, mahogany and other woods used for furniture, will pay only the duties established on goods of French colonies; and clayed sugars, cocoa, hides and indigo, will pay the duty of foreign produce in French vessels, which is still a difference of 5s. per lb. on the former articles, and 25 centimes per lb. on the latter.

“This arrangement is intended to favour the intercourse with that Island, and gives advantages which I beg leave to recommend to your attention.”

Bordeaux, Nov. 28.—“The following are the present prices of grain and flour, which from the poorness of the crop, it is more than probable will not be lower, and may possibly advance should no considerable quantities

arrive from foreign ports : and from England and Ireland none can be expected, as their crops have been very poor, and prices already pushed very high.

Wheat,	35 to 40	per hectolitre of about 170 lbs.
Rye,	23 to 27	do of 166 lbs.
Ind. Corn,	19 to 20	do of 160 lbs.
Oats,	9 to 10	do of 120 lbs.
Barley,	19 to 20	do of 135 lbs.
Flour in bags 28 to 30	} per 112 lbs English.	
Superfine do 38 to 40		
Flour in barrels 68 to 70		per bbl. equal to 200 lbs.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE—FRIDAY, JAN. 24.

Mr. Roberts reported a bill establishing the salaries of the Messengers in the Executive Department.

Mr. Chase reported a bill to provide for the punishment of crimes and offences committed within the Indian boundaries.

Mr. Morrow reported a bill for the division of certain quarter sections in future sales of the public lands.

These bills were severally read and passed to a second reading.

The bill to provide for the prompt settlement of the public accounts, was discussed, amended, reported by the committee of the whole to the Senate, and then postponed to Friday.

The bill from the other House to amend the Claims' Law, was taken up, considered, and postponed to Wednesday.

The Senate adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 24.

Mr. McKee, of Kentucky, moved the following resolution of enquiry :

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire whether any, and if any what offices, created during the war, have become useless by the return of peace.

Resolved, That the said committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of abolishing all useless and unnecessary offices.

Resolved, That the said committee be instructed to enquire into the expediency of disqualifying any person from holding two offices at the same time.

Resolved, That the said committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of equalizing the pay and emoluments of the officers and persons employed in the civil, military and naval departments of Government.

The resolutions were agreed to without a division, and a committee of five ordered to be appointed accordingly.

On motion of Mr. Langdon,

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be required to lay before this House a statement of the annual expenditures at the Military Aca-

demy at West Point, from its commencement to this time : also, the number of Students who have annually entered, or completed their education in said Academy : also what number of persons therein educated, are now retained in the Army of the United States, and the offices in which they severally serve.

The House then proceeded to the order of the day on the bill further to prevent the fitting out, in the ports of the United States, of expeditions against nations in amity with the U. States. In committee of the whole, Mr. Jackson in the chair.

There arose on this question a debate of more real importance, certainly, than any that has taken place at the present session ; the result of which was, the reporting of the bill to the House, without essential amendment.

The House adjourned, without acting further on the bill, a little before sundown.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29.

ANDRE'S CAPTORS. Col. Tallmadge's attack on the character of the three American yeomen, who captured Maj. Andre, having been made known to one of them, Mr. Van Wart, he came down yesterday from West Chester county, to see me on the subject, and to take measures to rebut those charges, the object of which is to take from him and his companions, not only all claim of merit, but to render them infamous, by representing them to have been Cowboys, in plainer English, cattle stealers. He introduced himself by a letter from the Rev. Mr. Smith, of Tarrytown. In this letter Mr. Smith expresses himself in these words

"It is a truth as incontestible as the existence of the sun, that Isaac Van Wart sustains as excellent a character, as any in the county of West Chester, and ever did, from his youth. And proof can be made by some hundreds of persons now living that neither Van Wart, Paulding nor Williams ever were in the British camp ; and that they never were suspicious persons, but on the contrary were true supporters of the rights and liberties of their country. Upon this subject there is not a single observation made by Mr. Tallmadge, which points at the true characters of these men."

A gentleman who accompanied Mr. Van Wart, and on whom I can rely, assures me, that his character has been during his whole life entirely unimpeachable, in every respect, and that he is a strictly moral and religious man, having been for twenty years a member in communion with the church.

Mr. Van Wart intends to make a statement, upon oath, of all that took place, at the capture of Andre, and to support it, with such further corroborative proof, as shall leave no

doubt on any man's mind. In this I have promised him all the assistance in my power, and I hope to have every thing prepared for publication, in the course of a fortnight.

I was much pleased with Mr. Van Wart's personal appearance; it is respectable, and being advanced in years, even venerable.—His face is one of those in which honesty is written most legibly; and when he came to speak on the subject in his visit, it was "*more in grief than in anger.*" He appeared solicitous only for the restoration of his fair fame, and that of his companions. His circumstances are easy and comfortable, as he owns a neat farm of about a hundred and fifty acres, which he cultivates with skill and industry. In politics he has been a uniform supporter of the principles of the Washington school, and has been to this day and is now a *federalist*, and I must confess, I could not but sympathize with him; when he learned that it was from a federalist that he had received the deep and enormous injury of which he complained.

His Excellency MAHLON DICKERSON, the present Governor of New-Jersey, has been chosen to represent that State in the Senate of the United States for six years from the 4th of March next.

Extract of a letter from one of the owners of the British schooner Belvidere, to a gentleman in this city, dated, Wilmington, N. C. January 18, 1817.

"I have to inform you, that, on the 5th inst. I experienced a dreadful gale, which threw the schooner on her beam ends. Being unable to wear round, we cut away the main-mast, rigging, sails and yards, before she righted. Her hull was also so much injured as to cause her to leak very badly, especially on bearing up to the wind.—We did not reach our port until yesterday. I immediately entered the vessel, and called a survey. The surveyors ordered her to be hove out; and they believe the repairs can all be completed in about eight days, when she will be ready to receive her cargo."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Louisville, (Ken.) to his friend in Boston, dated Jan. 5th, 1817.

"To day I walked to Shippingport, 2 miles from Louisville, to look at the Washington Steam Boat, just arrived from New-Orleans, whose freight and passengers amounted to about \$13,000.—In my opinion Louisville will soon take the lead of Lexington—and the river with its navigation, is to my eye, more pleasing than their undulating grounds. Louisville will, in a few years, become the greatest town in Kentucky, and the depot of navigation, when the Steam Boats are better arranged for the transportation of merchandise. Two others (besides the Washington) are now waiting here, for the rise of the river, to go down to N. Orleans, and the fourth is hourly looked for from Pittsburgh;

the fare from which place to N. O. is \$100, and from hence to N. O. \$75—which they expect to perform in 12 days. The Washington brought intelligence that the Pike from N. Orleans, (which place she left before the W. was lost in a storm in the Mississippi.)"

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.

The House of Representatives have for three days past been engaged in the discussion of a bill, introduced by Mr. Forsyth, to prevent citizens of the United States from fitting out armed vessels, with guns, munitions of war, and an extraordinary number of men on board; and authorizing the detention of the same by the collectors, &c. where there is reasonable ground to suppose they are intended to cruise against the subjects of a friendly power, or to sell them to either of two belligerents, to be employed against either. It is well understood, the object is to prevent aiding either party in the present contest between the old Spanish Government and their Colonies in South America. The bill has been reported by the committee of the whole to the House, with some amendments, (not essentially altering the bill as first introduced.) Messrs. Hopkinson, Randolph and Lowndes, this day spoke in favor, and Messrs. Parris, Calhoun and Wright, against the bill. The House adjourned before a decision. I think it probable it will in substance pass.

From the Baltimore Federal Gazette of Jan. 24.

The paragraph in yesterday's Gazette, stating the decision of the House of Delegates in the cases of Judge Bland and Judge Harwood, was somewhat inaccurate, being written hastily from verbal information received just as the paper was going to press. It was Mr. Potts one of the Committee of Grievance who moved for the acquittal of Judge Bland. The decision in this case, must convince the political friends of Judge Bland of the correctness of the motives by which the federal members of the legislature are actuated.

The votes for the removal of Judge Harwood were 43, which being less than two thirds of the whole number of members as required by the constitution, the resolution for his removal of course did not pass.

We learn that the further consideration of the resolution in the case of Judge Hollingsworth is only postponed to another day during the present session, we believe till yesterday, and not until next session as was formerly stated.

THE POINT SETTLED.

The causes which led to the capture of the City of Washington, the destruction of the Capitol and other public buildings, and consequent disgrace of the nation, have been the subject of great congressional and other pub-

lie enquiry and discussion; but, to whom the blame ought to attach, has always hitherto been a matter on which great difference of opinion existed. The declaration of Commodore Barney, who certainly acquired more renown, of the honorable kind, than any other man in the famous battle of Bladensburg, must decide this disputed point; on which it will be seen, that in his speech to the Kentuckians, he has been very explicit.

LEXINGTON, Jan. 6.

COMMODORE BARNEY.

On Tuesday last the members of the legislature gave a dinner to this meritorious officer at Capt. Wesiger's tavern. The Hon. E. Bullock, Speaker of the Senate, presided, and the Hon. J. J. Crittenden, Speaker of the House of Representatives, acted as Vice President.

The following was drank among other toasts.

Com. Barney, our gallant guest—Two wars, the land and the ocean, bear witness that he is a patriot and a soldier.

When this toast was drank, the commodore rose and said,

"Gentlemen—The testimony of respect which you have this day given, is doubly dear to me as coming from the Legislature of Kentucky. I had the good fortune to be in 17 battles during the Revolution, in all of which the star spangled banner triumphed over the bloody cross; and in the late war, I had the honour of being engaged in nine battles, with the same glorious result, except the last, in which I was unfortunate, although not in fault. If there had been with me 2000 *Kentuckians*, instead of 7000 *Marylanders*, Washington City would not have been sacked, nor our country disgraced.

If my arrangements shall permit, it is my intention to become a citizen of Kentucky—and when I die, I know that my bones will repose among congenial spirits."

The Commodore gave the following toast:

Kentucky—The admiration of her friends, and the terror of her enemies.

The militia of the native state and city of Commodore Barney must be highly gratified with the liberal manner in which, at their expense, he compliments the Kentuckians—How very different is the opinion which the accommodating Commodore so quickly formed and so handsomely expressed of the Kentucky militia, from that which is contained in the despatch of Commodore Patterson after he had an opportunity of knowing how they *did* act when put to the trial. An extract is given to shew the contrast.

I had the extreme mortification and chagrin to observe General Morgan's right wing, composed, as herein mentioned, of the **KENTUCKY MILITIA** commanded by Major

Davis, abandon their breast-work and flying in a most shameful and dastardly manner; almost without a shot."!!!

Of all the acts that ever passed a legislative body of civilized folks, those directing the Executive and the Treasurer of this State to appoint as Directors of the Bank of Virginia and Farmers Bank of Virginia, a certain number of *Republicans*, are certainly not the least ridiculous.

What was a Republican, when these acts passed, in the estimation of the legislature? One whose political creed taught him to abominate a navy; to detest hiring money at any percentage; to consider internal taxes as a proof of the corruption of government; to consider a standing army as a proof of monarchical principles in the administration; to feel assured that only a weak or wicked government would increase the national debt, &c. &c.

As no *such* Republicans can now be found, the law has been grossly violated, for several years past. The Executive and Treasurer ought, before the legislature rises, to petition for a repeal of the sections of those laws on this subject; or for instructions what is now to be considered a *republican*; for no such animal can be found as the laws contemplated.

Had the laws incorporating the banks instructed the Executive and Treasurer to appoint a certain number of Episcopalians, or Baptists, it would not have been more ridiculous, nor more unjust.

What is the consequence of these provisions? The father teaches his young son, of fifteen or eighteen years of age; not that he must read, reason and judge for himself, but must believe in such political principles as will not prevent his being a bank Director when of age. Men eligible to the station must hide their sentiments, or be excluded from the office of a Director.

Bigotry is not confined to religion. In this state there is perhaps more "political intolerance, as depotic as it is wicked," than in any other. It still glares on the statute book, and will hereafter be quoted as evidence of the political bigotry of the present times; as we now quote the fact, when none but Episcopalians could have peace at Jamestown, Lord Baltimore was obliged to fly from the insults and persecutions of Virginia, to the waters of the Chesapeake, and commence a new colony on the St. Marys.—*Virg. Pat.*

COL. JOHNSON AND TECUMSEH!

The editor of this paper has become the object of most violent persecution, because he dared to express a belief—(entertained, however, by a large portion of the community) that Col. R. M. Johnson did not "slay Tecumseh with his own hand." By one writer, he is called a *fool*, and threatened with the fate of Mr. Hanson, at

Baltimore—by another he is very politely termed a *liar*—by a third he is called “an instrument of detraction”—“a hireling without responsibility,” who “seeks in the contempt of society a refuge from punishment”—and by some of the Col’s connexions and friends he has even been threatened with a personal assault. At present we shall merely remark, that we have always considered the enquiry in itself very unimportant.—It makes no difference, either to Col. Johnson or to the public—whether he killed Tecumseh, or some other Indian, or no Indian at all. But having been driven to the enquiry, and having been bantered and insulted without the slightest reason, we shall go on—not with the wish, as has been strangely asserted, of defaming the supporters of our country’s honour—but for the purpose of ascertaining the *truth*, and awarding the credit where it justly and lawfully belongs. We repeat again, we never doubted the military zeal, or personal prowess of Colonel Johnson, but we have been led to believe—not by anonymous writers only—but by the assertions of respectable, brave and patriotic Kentuckians, that the report of his having killed Tecumseh is unfounded. The matter shall be fairly and impartially examined.—Statements on both sides shall be given to the public, and, if possible, *the truth shall be ascertained*. If it shall appear, that the report is well founded, we shall readily admit, and give currency to it. If the contrary shall appear, we trust those to whom the merit, if any, really belongs, will receive the credit from every honourable and impartial man. In the mean time, it must be obvious to every one, that the threats and hard names, which are so liberally heaped upon us, and which we regard merely as idle wind, are neither *arguments nor proofs*, but serve only to injure the cause of those who use them, by creating an impression, that they have no better weapons, and are fearful of the ultimate result of the investigation. Mr. M’Afee shall receive particular notice next week, and *Publius* shall not pass without comment.—*Lexington Monitor*.

London, Nov. 20.

A letter from St. Helena, dated the 22d of Sept. contains the following statement.—“A very curious circumstance occurred here a few days ago. B. in a rage, ordered his service of plate to be broken up, the eagles which were engraved to be effaced and the whole to be disposed of as old silver. He applied to a merchant, a resident of this place who asked permission of the Governor. He thought that the amount would not exceed 3 or 4,000*l.* sterling. The Governor consented to the merchants going to look at the plate, but observed, that the amount should not be paid to B. but deposited in the hands of the Governor, or the purveyor. When the merchant went to look at the plate, instead of the sum abovementioned, the property was about 10,500*l.* sterling—a sum rather too great to be procured here at so short a notice. However in a day or two it is expected that this curious negociation will be brought to a close. It is said, that B. wishes by these means to make himself independent of the British Government, and that

in future he will never make any application for money, but live on his own resources.—His suite receive theirs from Government.

A morning paper states, that at a meeting of the friends of Lord Elgin and the Rev. R. Tweddell, held at the Foreign Office, the 7th instant, a box received by W. Hamilton, Esq. a twelvemonth ago from Lord Elgin, was opened, and one hundred and upwards of picturesque articles, recognized as the property of John Tweddell deceased, at Athens, in 1799, delivered up by the noble Earl’s representatives to those of the Reverend R. Tweddell.

Yesterday further accounts were received from Bombay and Madrass. From the former place it is stated, under date of the 25th June, that a force of 6000 men from thence was assembling at Boroda, the object of which was to effect a treaty of alliance with the Rajah of Ivpore. To accomplish this end Lord Moira was on the point of taking another journey up the country.

From Madrass we learn that Lord Moira had prevailed upon the Rajah of Nagpore to receive a subsidiary force. A force is also to be stationed in Bopaul, and if Scindia will not receive one of his own accord, he is to be attacked forthwith; rather than quarrel with the British, it is believed he will submit to the proposition. These arrangements, it ought to be understood, are intended to put an end to the further incursions and devastations of the Pindares. Their depredations in the Circas have been dreadful, and the government is much blamed in India for having left that part of our possessions so entirely unprotected.

Mr. Fisher, the king’s messenger, arrived in Downing street on Monday night, with dispatches from Chambray. Last night Mr. Kave, the messenger, was sent off with dispatches to St. Petersburg.

We are glad to learn from the Dutch papers, that the prices of grain are now on the decline in Holland. Large quantities had arrived at Antwerp.

Letters from Holland received by the several Dutch mails which arrived yesterday, mention that the markets at Amsterdam and Rotterdam were very inactive for all articles except coffee and rice.

Public soup-shops are now establishing, by subscription, in most of the principal towns, for the relief of the labouring poor and their distressed families during the winter.

The Hamburgh papers state that the price of grain has risen so extraordinary at Odessa, that the tschetwert of wheat, which last year was at 13 rubles, is at present 41 rubles, a price which was never before known in this country.

It is confidently reported, that the Americans are fitting out two vessels to explore the North West Coast of that Continent, and

to make discoveries in the Pacific Ocean.—It is said that nothing has been neglected to insure the success of the expedition, which has been entrusted to their ablest Officers.

PARIS, Nov. 25.

Cambaceres is arrived at Brussels, after having made a journey of some months through Holland.

The process in contumacy against General Grouchy has been referred to the second Council of War by the first division.

By an Ordinance of the King, the exportation of all kinds of grain is strictly prohibited, while a bounty is offered to all those who import corn into the country.

We hear, but cannot vouch for its authenticity, that Count Dillon (the favorite of the late King of Wurtemberg, who left him a handsome legacy,) grand master of the establishment of the Queen Dowager Matilda of Wurtemberg, has been shot in a duel by an officer who had obtained by the Count's interest a place at the palace of Asperg.—Count Dillon is an Irishman by birth.

The gallery of the Chamber of Peers is about to be lighted up with gas.

A fire broke out on Friday at the barracks of the Royal Guard in the Rue Poissoniere, but, by the exertions of the soldiers, was soon extinguished.

Mr. Canning had a private audience of the King on Saturday, after mass.

The judgment passed by the Tribunal at Nismes upon several individuals guilty of murders and other excesses, was posted up in the streets of Paris on Friday.

It is reported at Frankfort, that the Diet has determined in its second sitting that each State of the Germanic Confederation shall possess the same form of representative government, with the different modifications which circumstances may render necessary.

By various accounts received from Marseilles and most of the ports of France and England, it appears that the violence of the winds has been such as to occasion the loss of numerous vessels and small craft.

It appears by accounts from Toulouse, that some disturbances have taken place in that town, at the corn market, owing to the price of corn; the account states that on the 8th, in the market, the selling price being about 30 francs, a mob assembled, and so intimidated the sellers that they were obliged to lower the price to 24 francs; but the police being informed of the affair, assembled the national guard and some detachments of the garrison, and dispersed the crowd; they however again assembled in one of the faubourgs, and stopped a waggon going to the market, which was sold at the price of 24 francs. Some troops, with the Mayor at their head, promptly put a stop to these proceedings, although, the mob, armed with stones and sticks, en-

deavoured to oppose some resistance. But tranquillity was soon restored, and the business of the market proceeded, and the price of 26, and some at 25 francs the hectorolite, (170 lbs.)

Instructions are proceeding against the instigators and accomplices of the seditious movements which have taken place at Toulouse.

Vienna, Nov. 19.—The Prince of Montford (Jerome Bonaparte,) who is at present at Hamburgh with the Countess Lipona (Madame Murat,) has taken mourning on account of the death of the King of Wurtemberg.

From the Federal Republican.

Spanish Consulate.—In the Louisiana Courier, No. 1439, of Monday last, 9th December, it has been stated incorrectly and without a knowledge of the fact, that one of the Spanish vessels lately captured within sight of the Balize, has been already returned, or given up, and in consequence had entered the river. The vessel thus spoken of, is the schooner Hipolita, which was captured by an armed pilot boat schooner, called the Jupiter, at anchor within gun shot of land, in spite of the representation of the pilot of the Balize, who was on board to prevent the irregularity of the act. The violation of the guarantee and jurisdiction of the U. States, was perpetrated by insolence in the first place, and afterwards was consummated by barbarity and cruelty. The captain was rudely abused by word, and afterwards by deed. He was assaulted with stripes and kicks, until he remained bathed in his blood, full of contusions, and like a corpse on the deck. After two days sail, the captain of the Jupiter forced the Spanish captain to ransom his vessel by a draft; the official and private correspondence was opened and destroyed, and every Spaniard on board stripped of every thing he had, his wearing apparel, or nautical instruments and charts, excepting only the papers indispensable for the payment of the bill. They were thus abandoned to steer their course without chart or compass.

This horrible act will prove, that those imprescriptible and sacred rights are not respected, which consecrate the natural and public law of nations, the territorial immunity and dignity of the United States, in whose bosom depredation and horror are exercised, when it cannot be done on the high seas.

DIEGO MORPHY.

New-Orleans, 12th Dec. 1816.

Boston, Jan. 25.

On Thursday night last, the house of Judge Davis, in South-street, was entered through the cellar, (the door of which was forcibly opened by prying off the fastenings,) and robbed of several articles of silver plate.